

the benefit of a particular department thereof. Any assignment of such expense to the investment department of the company for which a deduction is claimed under section 803(g)(2) subjects the entire deduction for investment expenses to the limitation provided in that section. The accounting procedure employed is not conclusive as to whether any assignment has in fact been made. Investment expenses do not include Federal income and excess profits taxes.

(2) If no general expenses are assigned to or included in investment expenses the deduction may consist of investment expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in which case an itemized schedule of such expenses must be appended to the return.

(3) Invested assets for the purpose of section 803(g)(2) and this section are those which are owned and used, and to the extent used, for the purpose of producing the income specified in section 803(a)(2). They do not include real estate owned and occupied, and to the extent owned and occupied, by the company. If general expenses are assigned to or included in investment expenses, the maximum allowance will not be granted unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the district director that such allowance is justified by a reasonable assignment of actual expenses.

(d) *Taxes and expenses with respect to real estate.* The deduction for taxes and expenses under section 803(g)(3) includes taxes and expenses paid or accrued during the taxable year exclusively upon or with respect to real estate owned by the company and any sum representing taxes imposed upon a shareholder of the company upon his interest as shareholder which is paid or accrued by the company without reimbursement from the shareholder. No deduction shall be allowed, however, for taxes, expenses, and depreciation upon or with respect to any real estate owned by the company except to the extent used for the purpose of producing investment income. See paragraph (c) of this section. As to real estate owned and occupied by the company, see § 1.803-5.

(e) *Depreciation.* The deduction allowed for depreciation is, except as provided in section 803(h), identical

with that allowed other corporations by section 167. The amount allowed by section 167 in the case of life insurance companies is limited to depreciation sustained on the property used, and to the extent used, for the purpose of producing the income specified in section 803(a)(2).

§ 1.803-5 Real estate owned and occupied.

The amount allowable as a deduction for taxes, expenses, and depreciation upon or with respect to any real estate owned and occupied in whole or in part by a life insurance company is limited to an amount which bears the same ratio to such deduction (computed without regard to this limitation) as the rental value of the space not so occupied bears to the rental value of the entire property. For example, if the rental value of the space not occupied by the company is equal to one-half of the rental value of the entire property, the deduction for taxes, expenses, and depreciation is one-half of the taxes, expenses, and depreciation on account of the entire property. Where a deduction is claimed as provided in this section, the parts of the property occupied and the parts not occupied by the company, together with the respective rental values thereof, must be shown in a statement accompanying the return.

§ 1.803-6 Amortization of premium and accrual of discount.

(a) Section 803(i) provides for certain adjustments on account of amortization of premium and accrual of discount on bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness held by a life insurance company. Such adjustments are limited to the amount of appropriate amortization or accrual attributable to the taxable year with respect to such securities which are not in default as to principal or interest and which are amply secured. The question of ample security will be resolved according to the rules laid down from time to time by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. The adjustment for amortization of premium decreases, and for accrual of discount increases, (1) the gross income, (2) the deduction for wholly tax-